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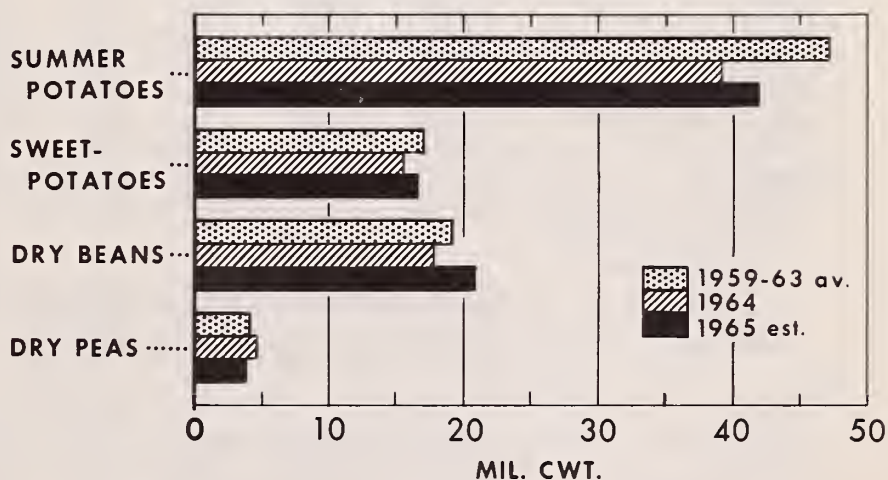
JULY 1965

Total potato supplies this summer are substantially above the low level of last year. Early-summer tonnage is a little smaller than in 1964, but the late-summer crop is up 12 percent. Prospective sweet-potato output is 8 percent more than in 1964. Indicated production in Louisiana and Texas is the same as last year; all other leading States expect more.

Due to more acreage and better yields, dry bean production is expected to be up 16 percent from last year. Despite light carryover stocks, supplies in 1965-66 probably will be materially larger than in the previous season. Indicated dry field pea production in 1965 is a fifth smaller than last year. Though expected carryover is above a year earlier, total 1965-66 supplies will be down considerably.

Production Estimates

SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3793-65 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

**Processed Vegetable Supply
Prospects, 1965-66 Season**

Dry Bean Canned Pack

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Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1959-63, 1964, and indicated 1965

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average		1965		Average		1965	
	1959-63	1964	Indi-	Per-	1959-63	1964	Indi-	Per-
	1/		cated	centage	1/		cated	centage
				of 1964				of 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	245,200	241,220	254,480	105	34,686	36,975	37,322	101
Spring 2/	588,080	569,060	551,530	97	51,592	51,030	50,127	98
Summer:								
Beans, lima	12,950	11,050	10,050	91	322	279	283	101
Beans, snap	32,150	28,820	28,600	99	1,321	1,183	1,168	99
Beets	1,220	1,200	1,200	100	226	207	208	100
Cabbage 2/	25,400	24,330	25,530	105	5,114	4,603	5,142	112
Cantaloups 3/	79,960	73,950	70,900	96	7,973	7,967	7,101	89
Carrots 2/	10,910	10,520	10,700	102	2,806	2,546	2,791	110
Cauliflower 2/	3,710	3,150	3,150	100	358	316	328	104
Celery 2/	6,770	6,570	6,670	102	2,807	2,696	2,734	101
Corn, sweet	136,490	128,100	128,500	100	8,581	8,004	8,111	101
Cucumbers	12,480	12,300	12,300	100	1,069	1,118	1,037	93
Eggplant	1,420	1,500	1,600	107	177	165	184	112
Escarole	1,730	1,950	2,050	105	277	315	332	105
Garlic	3,800	4,400	4,600	105	343	506	506	100
Honeydews	7,420	7,900	7,300	92	1,088	1,095	1,025	94
Lettuce	48,150	43,050	41,550	97	10,182	10,267	9,668	94
Onions 2/3/	9,680	9,660	9,750	101	2,181	2,317	2,299	99
Peas, green	1,530	1,250	1,450	116	60	47	54	115
Peppers, green 2/3/	7,420	7,700	8,700	113	273	294	369	126
Spinach	2,240	2,200	2,200	100	119	121	121	100
Tomatoes 3/	43,070	42,250	42,780	101	5,131	5,114	5,283	103
Watermelons	242,810	235,200	240,200	102	20,100	18,794	19,714	105
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and produc-								
tion have been								
reported	691,310	657,050	659,780	100	70,508	67,954	68,458	101
Acreage has been								
reported	810,360	771,790	777,330	101	--	--	--	--
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	31,430	31,370	32,070	102	8,062	7,771	--	--
Late 2/	3,530	2,650	2,600	98	423	343	--	--
Carrots, early 2/	19,960	19,930	20,820	104	5,361	5,288	--	--
Total fall on which:								
Acreage has been								
reported	54,920	53,950	55,490	103	--	--	--	--
Total on which 1965:								
Acreage and production								
have been reported	1,524,590	1,467,330	1,465,790	100	156,786	155,959	155,907	100
Acreage has been								
reported	1,698,560	1,636,020	1,638,830	100	--	--	--	--

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.

2/ Includes processing.

3/ Does not include late summer cantaloups, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Vegetables-Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 26, 1965

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SUMMARY

Fresh vegetable marketings will be seasonally heavy during August and September, and current prospects indicate ample to heavy supplies of most items. Vegetable production this summer is expected to be 1 percent larger than that of last summer although slightly below the 1959-63 average. Among important items, smaller supplies are in prospect for snap beans, lettuce, and cucumbers. But more celery, sweet corn, cabbage, carrots, onions, and tomatoes are likely this summer than last. Indicated production of cantaloups is smaller than in 1964, but watermelon output is up moderately.

The pack of canned vegetables this year is expected to be slightly larger than that in 1964. Because of a smaller carryover, however, aggregate canned vegetable supplies during the 1965-66 season may be about the same as last season. Asparagus, lima beans, and peas are the only items likely to be in light supply. Adequate supplies are indicated for all other canned vegetables, and frozen vegetable supplies may be relatively heavy.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is substantially above last year but below average. With harvest increasing seasonally, prices are declining from the near-record levels of early summer, and in late July were about the same as the high prices of a year ago. Because of a strong market demand, prices likely will continue relatively high through the summer. Fall crop acreage is 8 percent larger than in 1964. Acreage is up 1 percent in the East, 6 percent in the Central States, and 16 percent in the West.

Sweetpotato acreage is up 6 percent from last year, and early reports indicate higher yields. Production may be 8 percent above the low level of 1964. Louisiana's crop is a little smaller than last year, but more tonnage is likely in other leading States. If production is near that indicated, prices

at both farm and retail probably will be high relative to the average of recent years, but considerably below the exceptionally high levels that prevailed in 1964-65.

Total supplies of dry edible beans in the 1965-66 season may be materially above the moderate supplies of last season. Carryover stocks will be relatively light, but a larger crop is expected. Acreage is up moderately, particularly in areas growing pinto and pea beans. Total production, at 20.7 million hundred-weight, is 16 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. Use in domestic and export markets likely will be up from last season. Because of larger supplies, however, prices to growers in 1965-66 probably will average below those of the previous season.

Despite heavy carryover stocks, supplies of dry peas in the 1965-66 season are expected to be down sharply from the previous season because of a much smaller crop. Indicated production is 21 percent smaller than in 1964. Although below last season, supplies appear adequate for export and domestic needs.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1965

Total supplies of fresh vegetables during the winter of 1965 amounted to 37.3 million hundredweight, only slightly larger than a year earlier but materially above the 1959-63 average. A mid-January freeze in Florida caused less damage than usual; overall growing conditions there and in other winter-crop areas were favorable into mid-winter. With marketings heavy, prices to growers during January-February averaged lowest since 1961. Prices improved materially during late winter as harsh weather prevailed in all growing areas.

Total winter crop value was \$172 million, down 14 percent from a year earlier mainly because of lower prices for lettuce, carrots, celery, and tomatoes. Western lettuce supplies were excessive all season; crop value was down more than a third from 1964. Prices for carrots were depressed because of a big crop in Texas, while a record-large winter tomato output in Florida resulted in marketing problems in January. Markets for cabbage and celery also were under pressure early in the season.

Spring vegetable crops in practically all areas were affected by bad weather, ranging from drought to excessive rainfall together with low temperatures and strong winds. Although total spring tonnage was only slightly smaller than in 1964, marketings during April and May ran 5 to 10 percent below a year earlier. Overall prices rose sharply, reaching near-record levels during the first half of May. Recovery was gradual and by late June supplies were near-normal with prices down sharply from the exceptional early-season highs.

Summer Supplies a
Little Above Last Year

Total fresh vegetable supplies this summer are expected to be slightly larger than a year ago but a little below the 1959-63 average. Development of vegetables in most summer crop areas was slower than usual this year as a result of adverse early season weather. Crops in Western and North Central States were late because of low temperatures, while dry weather retarded many commodities in the East. Although drought continues to dim prospects in the Northeast, better conditions have stimulated growth in other parts of the Nation. As usual, harvests of vegetables will be seasonally heavy during the next 4 to 6 weeks. Supplies of most fresh vegetables likely will be ample.

In early July, indicated production of crops which furnish about two-thirds of the summer tonnage, excluding melons, was up 1 percent from last year but 2 percent below average. Cabbage and carrot supplies are expected to be up substantially from 1964 because of slightly more acreage and much better yields. Production of both celery and sweet corn is up a little--celery because of larger early-summer output in California and Michigan, and sweet corn because of considerably larger crops in the East. Sweet corn production in the Midwest may be off materially from last year due to less acreage. Lettuce production is the smallest since 1959, reflecting reduced acreage in both California and Colorado. But moderately more tomatoes and onions are in prospect.

Early reports indicate watermelon supplies through late summer will be up moderately from last year, but cantaloup marketings may be relatively light. The mid-summer cantaloup crop, which furnishes the bulk of August supplies, is 12 percent below last year's moderate tonnage.

Prospects for Major
Fresh Vegetables

Cabbage--Supplies of cabbage this summer are expected to be substantially above the light volume of last year, and slightly above the 1959-63 average. Early-summer production, at 1.7 million hundredweight, is materially larger than both 1964 and average. Although a much larger crop in New Jersey accounts for a large portion of the increase, larger cabbage crops also are indicated in most other States. Late-summer tonnage, at 3.5 million hundredweight, is 9 percent above a year ago, though moderately below average. Nearly all States report more cabbage, primarily due to expected better yields. During the week ended July 17, prices, f.o.b. New Jersey points, averaged \$1.00 per 50-lb. crate versus \$1.44 a year earlier. Because of larger supplies, prices for cabbage through the summer are likely to continue considerably below the high prices in 1964.

Farmers have reported intentions to plant slightly more acreage for early-fall harvest this year than last, with increases in prospect in Upstate New York, Connecticut, Michigan, and Oregon. Average yields on the intended acreage would result in a tonnage moderately larger than in 1964 when drought curtailed yields but only slightly above average.

The early-fall crop accounts for about 95 percent of the total fall tonnage, and also furnishes all of the storage supplies for winter marketing. It also furnishes the bulk of the cabbage used for kraut--both from contract acreage and open-market supplies. Although contract acreage is sharply above a year ago, kraut packers will not necessarily buy less on the open-market. Packers purchases of open-market cabbage will depend instead on the level of prices.

Lettuce--Summer lettuce supplies are moderately smaller than both last year and average. Acreage in California is down moderately from last year, lower yields are expected. and output is off 8 percent. Growers in Colorado also have less acreage, and prospective production is down a tenth. (California and Colorado together furnish 85 percent of the summer lettuce supply.) Output in the Midwest likely will be moderately smaller than in 1964, with a substantially smaller crop in Wisconsin more than offsetting gains in Michigan and Ohio. Producers in New York report prospects for a sharp increase in output this year, with both acreage and yields considerably above last year's low levels.

Harvest was active in all summer-crop areas during July and supplies were relatively heavy. Prices in California-producing areas in mid-month averaged \$1.28 per carton of 24 heads, about the same as a year earlier. However, prospects point to seasonally lighter supplies during August; prices likely will average about the same as or above the moderate levels of a year earlier.

Sweet corn--Total supplies of sweet corn this summer are slightly larger than in 1964. Early-summer tonnage is up 14 percent, offsetting an expected moderate decline in late-summer output. Summer crop production in the East--mainly New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania--is up considerably from a year ago. Midwestern supplies, principally from Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, are down nearly a tenth, while production on the West Coast is slightly smaller this year than last.

Marketings of sweet corn were below year-earlier levels through mid-July, and prices averaged slightly higher. Volume will reach the usual seasonal peak during August, with overall prices likely to average below the high levels of a year earlier.

Carrots--Supplies of carrots are substantially larger this summer than last. but a little below the 1959-63 average. California's early-summer crop which usually furnishes 75 to 80 percent of the fresh market carrot supply during the July-August period, is 9 percent larger this year than in 1964. Acreage is up slightly and above average yields appear likely. Total late-summer tonnage is 11 percent larger than the small output in 1964; all States--Massachusetts, New Jersey Ohio, and Colorado--report larger crops.

Additional carrot supplies will be available during August in early-fall crop States where total acreage is 4 percent above last year. Acreage in Texas, which moves the bulk of its crop to fresh market, is down slightly from last year but above the recent 5-year average. Acreage is up moderately in Michigan and Oregon, up a tenth in New York, and up almost a third in Wisconsin. While

these States are important suppliers to the fresh market, they also move substantial quantities to canning and freezing outlets. Processed carrot carryover stocks this season were down considerably from a year earlier.

The market for carrots was strong into late July, apparently because of harvest delays in Midwestern and Eastern areas. Prices, f.o.b. central California shipping points, averaged \$3.75 per crate of 48 1-pound film bags during the week ended July 17 compared with \$2.75 a year earlier. With relatively large supplies expected in August, however, markets likely will be under pressure, with prices averaging below the moderate levels of last summer.

Celery--Supplies of celery available for summer marketing are slightly above last year but 3 percent below the recent 5-year average. Early-summer output, at 1.8 million hundredweight, is 4 percent larger than in 1964. Output in California, where about 45 percent of the total summer supply is grown, is up 6 percent due to moderately more acreage and prospects for higher yields. Expected production in Michigan is up 3 percent reflecting better yields. Late-summer production may be down 4 percent from last year because of lower yields in New York. Output in other late-summer States is close to that of a year ago.

Harvest was active in all major areas during July, with total marketings running a little heavier than a year earlier. Prices, f.o.b. California shipping points, in late July were averaging about the same as the moderate prices of last summer.

Onions--Prices for new-crop onions so far this year have been sharply above the distress levels of a year earlier, primarily because of smaller spring crops. Early-spring tonnage in south Texas was 15 percent below a year earlier, and the season average price was up 45 percent. Bad weather curtailed late season harvest in the State, and overlap with later seasonal crops was reduced materially. Production for late-spring harvest was moderately smaller this year compared with last. Shipments peaked in late June, with f.o.b. prices averaging more than double those of a year earlier.

Current prospects indicate markets may be stronger this summer than last. Competition with remaining spring crop onions will be less than in 1964; early-summer tonnage is slightly smaller than last year due to expected lower yields in Texas; and harvest of the important late-summer crop may be later than usual because of weather-caused delays.

The acreage of onions for late-summer harvest is 4 percent larger than last year, with most of the increase in the West where prices the past 2 seasons have been substantially above average. Acreage increases range from slight in Colorado to 10 percent in California, and 15 percent in the Idaho-eastern Oregon area. In important Midwestern areas, 1965 acreage is the same as last year in Wisconsin, but smaller in both Michigan and Minnesota. New York's acreage is up 3 percent. Growing conditions so far have been detrimental, with crops retarded by dry weather in the East and low temperatures in other areas. Since harvests generally are expected to be later than usual, prices into late summer are expected to continue higher than a year earlier. However, with acreage up, relatively large supplies are likely for fall marketing.

Tomatoes--Early-summer tomato production is 3 percent larger than both last year and the recent 5-year average. Tonnage in California, which usually furnishes two-fifths of the seasonal supply, is down a little from that in 1964 due to less acreage. But nearly all other States have more acreage, and prospective yields are up from a year ago. The acreage of tomatoes for late-summer harvest totals slightly larger this year compared with last. Growers in North Carolina increased acreage sharply, while moderate to substantial increases are reported for Michigan, Washington, and Oregon. Only Massachusetts, Ohio, and Colorado have less acreage than in 1964.

Because of bad weather, supplies of tomatoes were short of trade needs during most of the spring, and prices were exceptionally high. Markets weakened in late June, however, as harvest tempo increased. Supplies were ample during July at prices well below springtime levels. During the week ended July 17, prices on New Jersey auctions averaged \$1.44 per 12-qt. basket compared with \$2.00 a year earlier. Supplies will be in peak volume, as usual, during the next 3 to 4 weeks, with commercial production supplemented by locally grown tomatoes.

Cantaloups--Prices for cantaloups are expected to be relatively high this year because of light supplies. Although above last year, both spring and early-summer crops were moderately below average. Prices to growers in mid-June averaged \$8.60 per hundredweight, highest in more than a decade.

Mid-summer crop acreage in California, which typically provides over two-thirds of the total summer cantaloup supply, is a tenth smaller than last year, and with prospective lower yields, the State's tonnage is about a fifth smaller than in 1964. Despite moderate to substantial crop increases in the Midwest and East, total mid-summer output, at 6.5 million hundredweight, is 12 percent below last year, and the smallest since 1957.

Acreage for late-summer harvest is slightly smaller than last year, with reductions in Colorado and Michigan more than offsetting larger acreages in New Jersey and Kansas.

Watermelons--Early prospects indicated a material increase in spring watermelon supplies this year compared with 1964. But drought reduced yields in Florida while cool weather delayed California's harvest. Supplies were light until late May, and prices averaged moderately above a year earlier. Fields for late harvest yielded better; June marketings were above those of a year earlier, and prices were substantially below the high prices that prevailed in June 1964.

Total supplies for marketing this summer are moderately above last year's small output. Early-summer production, at 15.6 million hundredweight, is 3 percent larger than in 1964, but below the 1959-63 average. Late-summer tonnage, at 4.1 million hundredweight, is up 15 percent from last year but only slightly above average. Watermelon marketings usually peak in late July, but ample supplies are available into September. Because of increased production, supplies the next 4 to 6 weeks probably will be heavier than a year ago, with prices remaining below the moderate levels of a year earlier.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

Carryover Smaller
Than Year Ago

Although supplies were smaller and prices generally higher, disappearance of canned vegetables during the 1964-65 marketing season about matched the high level of a year earlier. Total carryover into the current season was about a tenth smaller than last year, with remaining supplies of most commodities down. Stocks of asparagus, snap beans, and sweet corn were sharply below the heavy stocks in 1964, and those of green peas were the smallest in a decade. Stocks of kraut and canned lima beans also were light. The canned beet carryover was well below the record of the previous year, but still sharply above average. Among the processed tomato items, stocks of catsup and juice were heavy, although smaller than a year earlier. But carryovers of peeled tomatoes, paste and sauce likely were about the same as in mid-1964. Canned spinach carryover on March 1 was up 16 percent from a year ago.

Disappearance of frozen vegetables also was heavy last season, despite moderately smaller supplies and higher prices. Cold storage stocks (excluding potatoes) on July 1 amounted to 636 million pounds, down 8 percent from a year earlier. Stocks of green peas were up 8 percent, partly reflecting an earlier packing season this year compared with last. Stocks of snap beans and Brussels sprouts were about the same as in 1964, while those of carrots were down moderately. Supplies of all other frozen vegetables were materially to sharply below those of a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of frozen French fries were 175 million pounds, 29 percent smaller than in July 1964.

Production Close
to Last Year

Early reports point to a tonnage of vegetables for processing this year close to that in 1964. Total acreage of 9 major vegetables, which provide about 95 percent of the annual total tonnage for processing, is moderately above both last year and average (table 2). Acreage estimates are not yet available for asparagus for processing, open-market purchases of cabbage for kraut, or fall spinach.

Growing conditions for vegetables into early summer have shown the usual wide variation. Persistent dry weather has retarded crops in the Northeast, while low temperatures during late May caused some damage in the North Central area. Cool spring weather also delayed progress of several important vegetable crops in the Rocky Mountain States and California. In contrast, crops in both the Southeast and the Northwest had made excellent growth through early July.

Based on current indications, output of snap beans, peas, lima beans, contract cabbage for kraut, and sweet corn will be considerably larger this year than last. However, because of prospective reductions in beets and tomatoes, possibly fewer cucumbers for pickles, and the smaller winter-spring spinach crops, processing vegetable tonnage probably will total about the same as last year.

Table 2.--Acreage, production and condition of crops
for processing, United States

Crop	Planted acreage			Production		
	1959-63 average	1964	1965	1959-63 average	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Snap beans	189	231	251	435	471	527.
Green peas	404	437	458	494	485	576
Spinach (winter and spring)	26	23	20	121	126	106
1965 production <u>1/</u>	618	691	729	1,050	1,082	1,208
Green lima beans	91	79	90	99	79	n.a.
Beets	17	17	17	180	180	n.a.
Cabbage for kraut-contract	8	8	10	134	115	n.a.
Sweet corn	444	370	427	1,636	1,466	n.a.
Cucumbers for pickles	111	119	115	399	428	n.a.
Tomatoes	294	272	251	4,256	4,562	n.a.
Total - 9 vegetables <u>1/</u>	1,584	1,555	1,639	7,752	7,911	n.a.

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

Data from Vegetables-Processing, SRS, USDA, July 1965.

Despite little change in tonnage, total processed vegetable pack may be larger this year than last, reflecting the shift in relative importance of tomatoes. (The ratio of packout to production is less for tomatoes than for other leading vegetables.) The 1965 canned pack likely will total slightly larger than last year. Because of a smaller carryover, however, overall supplies of canned vegetables this season is expected to be about the same as last season. There probably will be more canned snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, sauerkraut, and green peas available, but prospective supplies of beets, spinach, tomatoes, and tomato products are smaller. Prices at both wholesale and retail during the 1965-66 marketing season likely will average higher than a year earlier.

Increased frozen packs likely will more than offset the reduced carryover; total supplies are expected to be up substantially from last season and considerably above average. Record-large supplies are indicated for frozen snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas.

Prospects for
Leading Items

Sweet corn--Planted acreage of sweet corn for canning is 13 percent above the low level in 1964, with increases in all areas. Acreage is up 15 percent in the Midwest (which usually accounts for over two-thirds of the U. S. canned pack), 19 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the East. Although the 1965 canned pack likely will be well above a year earlier, carryover stocks were relatively light. Total canned supplies for the 1965-66 marketing season probably will be slightly larger than last season but about the same as the recent 5-year average.

Carryover stocks of frozen sweet corn also were small. But frozen corn supplies this season may be materially above last season and record large since a much larger pack appears likely. Acreage for freezing totals 23 percent above last year. Plantings are up 5 percent in the East, 33 percent in the Midwest, and 24 percent in the West.

Development of sweet corn crops in many Eastern States has been retarded by prolonged dry weather. Progress in other areas generally was satisfactory through early July.

Lima beans--Supplies of canned lima beans last season were the smallest in many years, and current prospects point to continued light supplies in the 1965-66 marketing season. Acreage for canning is about a fifth larger than in 1964, and with average growing conditions, pack will be up sharply. Even so, the exceptionally light carryover will offset much of the increase.

Total supplies of frozen lima beans in the 1965-66 season probably will be moderately larger than those available in 1964-65. All of the increase in supply probably will be in baby limas; acreage of these varieties is up 13 percent from last year. Plantings of the Fordhook variety, mostly in California, are 6 percent above a year ago. However, the prospective larger pack may be more than offset by a smaller carryover; supplies of Fordhooks may be down a little from those of last season.

Snap beans--Consumer demand for processed snap beans was strong last season. Use of both canned and frozen beans was record-large at prices slightly to moderately higher than in recent years. This stimulated a substantial increase in plantings. U. S. acreage for harvest is a tenth above last year with increases in all areas. Relatively large packs appear likely, more than offsetting smaller carryover stocks. Supplies of both canned and frozen snap beans available for the 1965-66 season probably will be record large.

Early reports indicate U. S. average yields about the same as in 1964, but below the 1959-63 average. The below-average prospects reflect dry weather in a number of Eastern States and a continued shift in the Northwest from pole beans to bush-type varieties which are lower yielding, but suitable for mechanical harvesting. Even so, production is expected to be slightly larger than a year ago in the Northwest, and 6 percent larger in the East. Tonnage in the Midwest, where snap bean production is expanding sharply, is up more than a fifth.

Green peas--Frozen pea supplies are expected to be materially larger this season than last. Carryover stocks June 1 were only 3 percent smaller than a year earlier, and a record-large pack appears likely.

Supplies of canned green peas also will be up substantially because of a larger pack. As in most recent marketing seasons, however, prospective supplies probably will be short of trade needs, indicating continued relatively high prices.

Acreage this year is moderately larger than in 1964, and despite unfavorable weather in several major areas, above average yields are likely. Production of green peas for processing was estimated as of mid-July at 576,330 tons, up 19 percent from last year, and 17 percent above average. Although dry weather affected yields on early acreage in the East, later fields fared better and tonnage is estimated 14 percent above last year. A 14 percent increase also is likely in the Midwest, though unusually late frosts caused some damage. This area normally provides about 70 percent of the canned pack. Growing conditions have been favorable in the West, where the bulk of the frozen supply is packed; tonnage is 29 percent larger than in 1964.

Tomatoes--Total carryover of canned tomatoes and tomato products into the current season was up a little from a year earlier. However, a substantial reduction in pack appears likely, and supplies of processed tomato items during 1965-66 marketing season likely will be materially smaller than last season.

Supplies of all items are expected to be down but largest reductions will be in the concentrates (paste and sauce), most of which is packed in California. Acreage in that State, which also accounts for a large portion of the pack of other tomato products, is 19 percent smaller than both last year and average. Acreage also is down considerably in other Western States. Although plantings are up moderately in all other regions, U.S. acreage totals 8 percent less than in 1964.

Growing conditions through early July were favorable in most areas of the East and Midwest. But crops in the West were behind schedule because of cool temperatures. An extended harvest season will be needed to attain normal yields in California.

Spinach--The pack of canned spinach during the first half of 1965 probably was substantially smaller than a year earlier. California's spring pack, which normally accounts for nearly half of the annual U. S. canned pack, was down 30 percent from a year earlier. Also, spring season production for processing in the Ozarks, an important spinach canning area, was relatively light since bad weather resulted in heavy losses. Although carryover was relatively heavy, canned supplies apparently are at least moderately smaller than the burdensome supplies of a year ago.

The frozen spinach pack this spring probably was much smaller than the near-record large output last year. Despite a relatively heavy carryover, frozen supplies available into the fall packing season are well below a year earlier. July 1 cold storage stocks amounted to 74 million pounds, compared with 86 million a year earlier, and a 1961-63 average of 79 million.

Cabbage for Kraut--Sauerkraut supplies available during the 1965-66 marketing season probably will be substantially larger than the tight supplies in 1964-65. Carryover stocks were much below year-earlier levels, but pack in 1965 is expected to be considerably larger than in 1964.

Packers' contract acreage, which typically provides about two-thirds of the cabbage used for kraut, is 26 percent larger than in 1964. This year, like last, adverse weather hampered crop development through early July. But cabbage crop prospects in most States were a little better than in 1964. Open-market cabbage tonnage this fall may be larger than a year ago because of more acreage. However, quantities actually purchased by packers will depend largely upon prices.

Beets--Supplies of canned beets in the 1965-66 season probably will be moderately smaller than the heavy supply available in 1964-65. Carryover stocks in mid-1965 were substantially below a year earlier, and a slightly smaller pack is likely. Total planted acreage in 1965 was moderately less than in 1964. Acreage in Wisconsin, which typically accounts for about a third of the annual canned pack, is down 3 percent, while processors in Oregon reported a fifth less acreage this year compared with last. Plantings are up 8 percent in New York, and if average yields are attained, tonnage will be sharply above the low level in 1964.

Cucumber pickles--Supplies of cucumber pickles available during the 1965-66 marketing season may be moderately smaller than last season. Carryover stocks are expected to be much smaller than last year, and a smaller pack is likely. Total acreage of cucumbers for pickles is 3 percent less than in 1964. Plantings in the Southern States were up moderately from last year, but acreage was reduced in the higher yielding Northern and Western States. Plantings were down 5 percent in the West, and 14 percent in the North. Acreage in Michigan, the Nation's leading producer, is sharply below both a year ago and the 1959-63 average. Cool temperatures have delayed cucumber crops in a number of States, but overall conditions were favorable as of July 1.

Asparagus--California's 1965 canned pack of asparagus amounted to 2.6 million cases (basis 24/303's), more than a third smaller than in 1964. Pack of the all-green type asparagus was up slightly. But pack of the white style, a large portion of which moves to Western Europe, was down 53 percent. Markets for processed asparagus have been especially strong this year, with prices, f.o.b. factories, the highest of record.

POTATOES

Review of First Half of 1965

Mainly because of a reduced 1964 fall potato crop and consequent below-normal storage stocks, potato supplies were short of trade needs throughout the first half of 1965. Remaining supplies of 1964 fall-crop potatoes on January 1 this year were the smallest since 1957.

Also, winter-crop output, though always a minor factor in the winter market, was down moderately from a year earlier. Prices to growers during January-March were record-high for the period.

Potato markets were even stronger during the spring months; April-June prices averaged the highest since 1920. Even though spring-crop tonnage was sharply above a year ago, the increased output was not enough to offset the shortage of old-crop supplies. In addition, development of spring and summer crops in many Eastern areas was retarded by dry weather, resulting in an acute supply gap in June and early July.

While small supplies were primarily responsible for the high prices, the market probably was greatly stimulated by intense processing activity. Freezers bid strongly for potatoes since only a portion of their raw material supply was owned by them or under firm commitment. Also, processed stocks were low relative to disappearance, and prices for frozen potatoes were up sharply. In addition to heavier movement to freezers, the upward trend in potato chip production apparently was maintained. Movement to processing outlets continued in heavier-than-usual volume through the spring.

With total potato supplies relatively small and food processing up, movement to fresh markets was curtailed. Monthly unloads in leading terminal markets ran about a tenth below a year earlier throughout the January-June period.

Summer Prospects

The shortage of potatoes likely will ease gradually during the summer. Early-summer crop output, at 11.3 million hundredweight, is slightly smaller than in 1964 and 18 percent below the 1959-63 average. Prospective production in both Texas and California is down substantially from last year. While most Eastern States expect more tonnage this year than last, the region's total production is considerably below average. Harvest was active in all areas during July.

Late-summer crop production, at 30.8 million hundredweight, is up 12 percent from 1964, but down 8 percent from the recent 5-year average. Most of the prospective increase over 1964 is in Washington where indicated tonnage is up 37 percent due to considerably more acres and higher yields. Output in California is moderately larger than last year; expected yields are lower but acreage is up a tenth. In leading Central areas, production is smaller in Michigan due to less acreage and lower yields. But prospective output is up moderately in Colorado and Nebraska, and up substantially in Wisconsin. Total tonnage in the East is up 3 percent with better yields offsetting less acreage. Harvest of late-summer potatoes began in July; marketings will continue seasonally heavy through August and September.

Prices have receded from the extremes that prevailed during spring and early summer, and further declines are probable as harvest becomes more widespread. Nevertheless, prices for the below-average summer supplies likely will

average near the high levels of a year earlier. In the fall months, continued heavy use by processors may somewhat cushion the impact on price of a potentially large fall crop.

Fall Crop Acreage
Above Last Year

The fall potato crop is by far the most important of the seasonal crops, normally accounting for about 70 percent of the total annual production. In addition to supplying trade needs through the fall, a large portion of the crop is stored for marketing through the winter and spring.

The acreage of potatoes for fall harvest this year is 8 percent larger than in 1964 (table 3). The greatest increase is in the West, where acreage totals 16 percent above last year, and 12 percent above the recent 5-year average. All Western States have more acreage, including increases of 7 percent in California, 16 percent in Oregon, and 41 percent in Washington. Idaho, source of three-fifths of total Western production, increased acreage 17 percent. Western crops were planted earlier this year than last. Except for some weather damage in Colorado in June and July, growing conditions have been favorable and water supplies are ample.

The 9 Central States have 6 percent more acreage this year than last. Michigan growers reported the greatest increase, up 19 percent. Minnesota and North Dakota acreages, mostly in the Red River Valley, are up 8 and 3 percent, respectively. Wisconsin's acreage is unchanged, while declines are reported for South Dakota and Nebraska. Crops in most areas are a little late because of unfavorable weather during the planting season.

Fall-crop acreage in the 8 Eastern States is up 1 percent over 1964, primarily because of a 2 percent increase in Maine. Acreage is close to last year's level in all other States. Maine's crop has made good progress, but moisture is short in other Eastern areas.

The first forecast of fall production will be made on August 10.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1964-65
Season

Despite the relatively high prices that prevailed for 1963-crop sweetpotatoes, growers reduced acreage substantially in 1964. Acreage was down in all States except California which reported a slight increase. Growing conditions were only a little more favorable than a year earlier. Dry weather reduced yields in a number of States in the Southeast, excessive rainfall caused some losses in North Carolina, and frosts damaged sweetpotatoes in California. Total production was 3 percent less than in 1963, and a tenth smaller than the 1959-63 average.

Table 3.--Fall potatoes: Harvested acreage by States, United States

State and area	1959-63 average	1964 <u>1/</u>	Indicated 1965 <u>2/</u>	1965 as percentage of 1964
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Maine	145.0	145.0	148.0	102
New Hampshire	1.7	1.5	1.5	100
Vermont	2.4	2.0	2.0	100
Massachusetts	5.0	4.8	4.6	96
Rhode Island	4.2	4.0	4.1	102
Connecticut	6.5	6.7	6.5	97
New York-Long Island	31.5	27.7	27.4	99
-Upstate	42.8	42.0	41.0	98
Pennsylvania	35.9	35.8	36.0	101
8 Eastern	275.0	269.5	271.1	101
Ohio	10.6	9.5	9.8	103
Indiana	4.2	3.9	3.9	100
Michigan	40.4	37.5	44.5	119
Wisconsin	31.7	36.5	36.5	100
Minnesota	100.0	89.0	96.0	108
Iowa	3.5	2.8	2.7	96
North Dakota	113.2	100.0	103.0	103
South Dakota	6.3	5.0	4.9	98
Nebraska	9.6	7.7	7.3	95
9 Central	319.6	291.9	308.6	106
Montana	8.0	7.4	7.8	105
Idaho	244.2	239.0	280.0	117
Wyoming	3.8	3.4	3.6	106
Colorado	38.8	33.0	36.0	109
Utah	8.7	8.5	9.0	106
Nevada	1.5	.4	.9	225
Washington	18.5	17.0	24.0	141
Oregon	36.5	35.0	40.5	116
California	21.8	25.2	27.0	107
9 Western	381.9	368.9	428.8	116
Total fall	976.4	930.3	1,008.5	108

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated acreage as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1965.

With supplies very light, prices were exceptionally high. The U. S. average price to growers during the heavy fall marketing period averaged \$4.71 per hundredweight, highest since the early 1950's. Supplies remaining for winter and spring markets were tight; prices reached \$9.48 per hundredweight in June 1965, record-high for the month. Movement to both fresh and canning outlets was down. Unloads in the leading terminals totaled 8 percent smaller than in the previous season, while the canned pack was down a tenth.

1965 Crop Larger
Than Last Year

Sweetpotato production in 1965, at 16.4 million hundredweight, is 8 percent more than in 1964 but 3 percent less than the 1959-63 average (table 4). Acreage is 6 percent larger than last year, and prospective yields are up slightly. Growing conditions have been generally favorable in the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States. Virginia's crop, mostly marketed during the fall, is up 5 percent. Substantial increases are likely in both New Jersey and Georgia, while prospective tonnage in North Carolina is up sharply. Dry weather has retarded sweetpotatoes in the South Central States. Although Louisiana has moderately more acreage for harvest, growers expect lower yields; so prospective tonnage is down slightly.

Price Prospect for
the 1965 Crop

Marketing of new-crop sweetpotatoes began nearly on schedule in early July with light shipments out of Florida and Louisiana. Movement is expected to show the usual seasonal pattern, increasing to a peak during the late fall. Prices are still high, but are expected to show the normal seasonal decline going into the fall months. If current supply indications materialize, prices to growers during the 1965-66 season likely will average at least moderately below the extremely high prices of last season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1964-65
Season

The total supply of dry edible beans available in the 1964-65 marketing season was substantially smaller than that of the previous season, and slightly below the recent 5-year average. Stocks at the beginning of the marketing year were up sharply from a year earlier, with the bulk of the supply held by CCC. However, 1964 production was the smallest in 7 years. Acreage was up from a year earlier but yields were low.

Prices so far this season have averaged well above those of a year earlier. U.S. average prices to growers moved up during the fall months, reaching a peak of \$8.20 per hundredweight in January, the highest for the month since 1955. Since then, prices for the colored classes have shown continued strength. Markets for pintos have been particularly strong, with recent limited volume

Table 4.--Sweetpotatoes: Production by States, United States

State and area	1959-63 average	1964	Indicated 1965 1/	1965 as percentage of 1964
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent
New Jersey	1,426	888	978	110
Maryland	550	481	526	109
Virginia	2,058	2,156	2,266	105
Central Atlantic	4,034	3,525	3,770	107
North Carolina	2,708	2,565	3,105	121
South Carolina	556	520	585	112
Georgia	974	1,020	1,170	115
Florida	90	76	68	89
Lower Atlantic	4,328	4,181	4,928	118
Kentucky	142	92	81	88
Tennessee	509	360	374	104
Alabama	575	462	480	104
Mississippi	902	780	845	108
Arkansas	303	222	259	117
Louisiana	3,668	3,570	3,510	98
Oklahoma	101	66	77	117
Texas	1,188	1,080	1,050	97
New Mexico	135	45	85	189
South Central	7,523	6,677	6,761	101
Missouri	114	88	110	125
Kansas	114	119	119	100
North Central	228	207	229	111
California	831	704	756	107
United States	16,943	15,294	16,444	108

1/ Indicated as of July 1.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, July 1965.

sales at prices more than double those of a year earlier. However, markets for several of the leading white classes have been under considerable pressure. Prices for pea beans declined steadily during the first half of 1965, and in recent weeks have averaged materially below a year earlier. Prices for Great Northerns also dropped below year-earlier levels in late winter but held steady through the spring.

Because of high prices for colored beans and fewer pea beans of the quality preferred for export, movement overseas so far has shown a sharp decline from a year earlier. Although still small, shipments under P. L. 480 programs have been much above the low levels of last year. But commercial exports have been off sharply. Exports during the September 1964-May 1965 period totaled 2.2 million hundredweight, compared with 3.3 million during the corresponding period last season. Total exports of both white and colored varieties are expected to be well below those of the previous season. A slight decrease in domestic disappearance also is expected, primarily reflecting smaller USDA donations through domestic distribution programs.

Price Support Activity

With supplies smaller and prices generally above those of the previous season, fewer 1964-crop beans were delivered to CCC under purchase and loan programs. Deliveries through June 30 totaled 515,217 hundredweight, about a third that of the total takeover from the 1963 crop. About 80 percent of the deliveries were pea beans; most of the remainder were red kidneys. Only 4,246 hundredweight of Great Northerns were delivered. Final data on deliveries from the 1964 crop are not yet available.

Supply in 1965-66 May Be Larger

Supplies of dry beans in the 1965-66 season likely will be much larger than in the previous season. Carryover stocks are expected to be down sharply from the high level of a year earlier. However, 1965 production at 20.7 million hundredweight is 2.9 million more than last year. The expected large increase in dry bean production is due to a substantial increase in acreage in a few States together with generally better yield prospects.

Mostly because of more acreage in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, and California, total U. S. acreage is 7 percent larger than in 1964. Current crop conditions point to a U. S. average yield of 1,332 pounds per acre, 9 percent above last year's low level. Higher yields are expected in all major States. In New York and Michigan, planting weather was favorable and early-crop growth was good. Although wet weather delayed planting in Colorado and the Northwest, favorable growing conditions and plentiful water supplies indicate near normal yields. Some replanting was necessary in eastern Colorado because of floods and hail, and cool weather has retarded dry bean crops in northern California.

Production by Areas

Production of dry beans in 1965 is expected to be 16 percent larger than in 1964 and 8 percent above the 1959-63 average. Although production estimates by classes will not be available until December, current production estimates by areas indicate the probable composition of the 1965 crop.(table 5).

Table 5.--Dry edible beans: Production by areas, United States 1/

Year	: New York : and : Michigan	: Northwest : <u>2/</u>	: Southwest : <u>3/</u>	: California	: U. S. total
	: : <u>cwt.</u>	: : <u>cwt.</u>	: : <u>cwt.</u>	: : <u>cwt.</u>	: : <u>cwt.</u>
1959-63 av.	: 8,320	: 5,332	: 2,122	: 3,487	: 19,271
1956	: 6,879	: 4,742	: 1,592	: 4,021	: 17,234
1957	: 4,719	: 5,064	: 2,291	: 3,596	: 15,670
1958	: 6,564	: 6,566	: 2,066	: 4,091	: 19,287
1959	: 7,259	: 6,203	: 1,759	: 3,718	: 18,939
1960	: 7,482	: 5,237	: 1,952	: 3,246	: 17,917
1961	: 8,689	: 5,415	: 2,641	: 3,542	: 20,287
1962	: 8,634	: 4,648	: 1,882	: 3,435	: 18,599
1963	: 9,563	: 5,160	: 2,397	: 3,492	: 20,612
1964 <u>4/</u>	: 8,616	: 4,327	: 1,896	: 2,970	: 17,809
1965 <u>5/</u>	: 9,350	: 5,775	: 2,325	: 3,268	: 20,718

1/ Cleaned basis. 2/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964. 3/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Prospective production in New York, mostly red kidney and black turtle soup beans, is up 4 percent. Though acreage is down, higher yields are likely. Output in Michigan is 9 percent more than last year because of more acreage and higher yields. Michigan grows practically all of the pea beans and about a third of the red kidney beans.

The 1965 tonnage in the Northwest may be nearly 60 percent greater than last year. While all States expect to harvest more beans, most of the increase is in Idaho, where both pintos and Great Northerns are the important classes. Idaho's total dry bean acreage is a fourth larger than in 1964 and 12 percent above the 1959-63 average. In the Southwest, where most of the acreage is in pintos, a 23 percent increase in production appears likely. Prospective tonnage in Colorado, with more than 90 percent of the regional output, is up a fifth. Total production of beans in California is expected to be

about a tenth higher than last year. An expected 11 percent cutback in tonnage of baby limas is more than offset by materially more tonnage in large limas and other beans.

Market Prospects for 1965-crop Beans

Total supplies of dry edible beans in the 1965-66 season probably will be materially larger than in the previous season, with heavier supplies of all classes. With more abundant supplies, domestic use of dry beans probably will show some increase over year-earlier levels. And in line with the trend of recent years, exports may be larger. Nevertheless, if the prospective supply materializes, prices next season likely will average considerably below the high prices of the current season.

In May, the USDA announced a national average support price for 1965-crop dry edible beans of \$6.32 per hundredweight, the same national average as for the 1964 crop. However, the rates for the 11 supported classes were adjusted to encourage a better balance between production and requirements among these classes. Rates for pea, medium white, and dark red kidney beans were reduced 25 cents per hundredweight from 1964-crop rates. Price support loan rates on other supported classes were increased 19 cents per hundredweight.

The support prices are for U. S. No. 1 grade beans, cleaned and bagged with all charges, except receiving and loading out, paid through maturity date for price support loans on the 1965 crop. Beans will be supported through loans and purchases, which will be available from harvest through January 31, 1966. Loans will mature on April 30, 1966.

Premiums and discounts for the 1965 program are the same as for those under the 1964 program. Premiums for U. S. Choice Hand Picked and U. S. Extra No. 1 grade beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight, for all except pea beans, on which the premium for U. S. Choice Hand Picked grade will be 25 cents. U. S. No. 2 grade beans will be discounted 25 cents per hundredweight.

The support price per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 grade, depending on area are: Pea and medium white, \$6.15 - \$6.65; Great Northern, \$6.71 - \$7.21; small white and flat small white, \$7.52; pinto, \$5.97 - \$6.57; red kidney, \$8.26 - \$8.70; pink, \$7.32; small red, \$7.37 - \$7.47; large lima, \$10.24 - \$10.39; and baby lima, \$5.59.

Canned Bean Pack

Preliminary data from the 1963 Census of Manufactures indicate substantial increases occurred during the past decade in canning of dry beans. The pack in 1963 of over 70 million cases (basis 24/303's) was a fifth larger than that in 1958, and 37 percent larger than in 1954.

As in earlier years, the bean with pork pack was the most important style in 1963, accounting for 65 percent of the total. The vegetarian with sauce style accounted for 7 percent; and the brine and miscellaneous styles,

27 percent. Annual packs during the census year, in standard cases 24/303's and their equivalent in dry beans were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pack (Mil. Cases)</u>	<u>Equivalent Dry Beans (Mil. Cwt.)</u>
1954	51.2	4.2
1958	58.3	4.8
1963	70.2	5.8

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1964-65 Season

Supplies of dry field peas available for marketing in the 1964-65 season were materially larger than the previous season, and the heaviest in many years. Production in 1964, at 4.7 million hundredweight, was about the same as in 1963, but carryover stocks were up sharply. Domestic use of dry peas this season is expected to total a little larger than a year earlier, boosted to some degree by Government donations. In January 1965, the USDA initiated a Section 32 purchase program designed to help growers market their large pea supply. Through early June, 17.4 million pounds of peas were purchased for domestic donation through the school lunch program and welfare outlets. Movement to foreign markets also is expected to be larger this season than last. For the 9 months, September 1964-May 1965, exports totaled 2.3 million hundredweight, up 14 percent from a year earlier.

Despite larger total use, supplies substantially exceeded trade needs and markets were under heavy pressure during most of the 1964-65 season. Prices to growers were sharply below year-earlier levels through the fall and winter. Although still low, prices moved up during the spring--probably responding to prospects for reduced supplies in the coming season.

Smaller Supplies Indicated in 1965-66

Supplies of dried field peas in the 1965-66 season are expected to be materially smaller than those of the previous season. While beginning stocks may be up from a year earlier, a much smaller crop appears likely. Growers in both Idaho and Washington cut acreage sharply in 1965; total U. S. plantings were 26 percent less than a year earlier. Although yields are expected to be record high, the prospective crop, at 3.8 million hundredweight, is about a fifth below the large tonnage of last year. Output in Washington is expected to be 22 percent below last year, while growers in Idaho report a tonnage 27 percent less. These 2 States together normally produce more than 90 percent of the total dry pea crop.

Market Prospect for
1965-crop Peas

Domestic consumption of dry field peas in the 1965-66 season probably will be close to that in the current season. Export volume likely will continue large, since foreign use of U. S. peas has increased materially during the last decade. However, the strength of foreign demand is heavily influenced by availability of supplies from Western Europe, particularly the Netherlands. While information about foreign crops is limited, early reports indicate pea acreage in the Netherlands is considerably smaller than last year, but that crop conditions are better than average. Should supply and demand prospects be about in line with early indications, prices to growers for 1965-crop peas likely will average well above prices for the 1964 crop.

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: The Vegetable Situation is published :
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:

Table 6.--Dry edible beans: Production by classes, United States 1953-64

Class	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
White:												
Pea, Navy	3,601	3,158	4,428	5,020	3,358	5,042	6,069	5,845	6,755	6,725	7,609	6,465
Great Northern	1,707	1,956	1,949	1,809	1,501	2,035	2,256	1,572	1,678	1,469	2,253	1,711
Small White 3/	560	731	884	771	759	800	913	618	438	542	608	516
White Marrow	91	108	36	47	52	44	37	38	79	19	22	26
White Kidney	21	7	8	11	25	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yelloweye	179	59	61	143	118	124	80	83	71	79	88	40
Total, white	6,159	6,019	7,366	7,801	5,813	8,074	9,385	8,156	9,021	8,834	10,580	8,758
Colored:												
Pink	450	656	414	400	399	457	269	314	457	323	332	349
Pinto	4,782	4,537	3,589	3,351	4,913	4,904	4,381	4,475	5,592	4,062	4,553	3,781
Red Kidney	1,249	1,155	1,045	1,863	1,307	1,379	988	1,474	1,555	1,579	1,691	1,765
Small Red	666	1,217	1,018	757	750	1,490	871	733	360	534	427	372
Cranberry	163	131	78	169	64	93	204	124	116	82	104	88
Total, colored	7,310	7,696	6,144	6,540	7,433	8,323	6,713	7,120	8,080	6,580	7,107	6,355
Lima:												
Large	1,137	1,259	1,077	1,024	943	1,093	916	756	774	950	781	678
Baby	639	758	318	559	345	356	412	467	454	521	540	275
Total, lima	1,776	2,017	1,395	1,583	1,288	1,449	1,328	1,223	1,228	1,471	1,321	953
Other:												
Black Turtle Soup	43	44	29	44	44	86	85	114	220	286	103	308
Blackeye	767	703	962	654	793	919	811	570	966	648	770	787
Garbanzo	8	33	28	89	30	89	65	86	5	34	55	42
Other	435	427	748	523	269	347	522	618	767	746	676	606
Total, other	1,253	1,207	1,767	1,310	1,136	1,441	1,513	1,418	1,958	1,714	1,604	1,743
United States	16,498	16,939	16,672	17,234	15,670	19,287	18,939	17,917	20,287	18,599	20,612	17,809

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Data from Field Crops, Statistical Bulletin No. 290 and Crop Production Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 7. Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	May 15 - June 11, 1964				June 12 - July 9, 1964				May 14 - June 10, 1965				June 11 - July 8, 1965			
	Domestic : sources : 1/	Im- : ports :	Total		Domestic : sources : 1/	Im- : ports :	Total		Domestic : sources : 1/	Im- : ports :	Total		Domestic : sources : 1/	Im- : ports :	Total	
Asparagus	736	--	736		236	--	236		596	--	596		189	--	189	
Beans, lima and snap	1,143	10	1,153		1,321	1	1,322		1,194	3	1,197		1,403	2	1,405	
Beets	97	--	97		153	--	153		78	--	78		118	--	118	
Broccoli	196	--	196		117	--	117		170	--	170		87	--	87	
Cabbage	2,890	6	2,896		2,464	27	2,491		2,789	25	2,814		2,596	21	2,617	
Cantaloup and other melons 2/	1,290	1,703	2,993		4,968	560	5,528		1,460	1,440	2,900		4,864	441	5,305	
Carrots	1,325	--	1,325		1,272	--	1,272		1,333	--	1,333		1,305	--	1,305	
Cauliflower	431	--	431		368	--	368		318	--	318		364	--	364	
Celery	1,686	--	1,686		1,690	1	1,691		1,793	--	1,793		1,599	1	1,600	
Corn	3,032	--	3,032		3,103	--	3,103		3,570	--	3,570		3,249	--	3,249	
Cucumbers	1,452	2	1,454		1,659	2	1,661		1,552	--	1,552		1,597	1	1,598	
Eggplant	144	8	152		168	--	168		173	13	173		165	--	165	
Escarole and endive	279	5	284		350	--	350		350	4	354		380	--	380	
Lettuce and romaine	6,988	13	7,001		7,172	11	7,183		7,033	10	7,043		7,525	2	7,527	
Onions 3/	3,064	29	3,093		2,904	43	2,947		2,756	33	2,789		3,179	49	3,228	
Peas, green	129	--	129		138	--	138		74	--	74		106	--	106	
Peppers	1,056	22	1,078		1,104	4	1,108		1,015	23	1,038		1,043	7	1,050	
Spinach	290	1	291		216	3	219		331	--	331		252	2	254	
Squash	528	1	529		539	--	539		484	3	487		508	1	509	
Tomatoes	3,675	538	4,213		4,448	144	4,592		3,772	668	4,440		4,484	94	4,578	
Turnips and Rutabagas	126	17	143		139	6	145		124	14	138		123	1	124	
Watermelons	6,060	434	6,494		13,166	205	13,371		6,499	374	6,873		10,522	72	10,594	
Other vegetables (including mixed)	741	--	741		455	--	455		872	--	872		530	--	530	
Total	37,358	2,789	40,147		48,150	1,007	49,157		38,323	2,610	40,933		46,188	694	46,882	
Potatoes	14,017	117	14,134		13,588	17	13,605		12,897	133	13,030		12,113	134	12,247	
Sweetpotatoes	223	--	223		106	--	106		243	--	243		175	--	175	
Grand total	51,598	2,906	54,504		61,844	1,024	62,868		51,463	2,743	54,206		58,476	828	59,304	

1/Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

2/Except watermelons.

3/Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, C&MS, USDA.

Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York, Chicago, and shipping point, indicated periods, 1964 and 1965

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1964			1965		
			May	June	July	May	June	July
			12	16	14	11	15	13
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>								
Beans, snap, green	:New Jersey	:Bu. bskt.	--	--	4.00	--	--	3.25
Broccoli	:California	:14-bchs., crates	3.25	4.00	4.00	3.75	5.00	3.75
Cabbage	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic, round type	:New Jersey	:Various used crates	--	2.25	1.40	--	1.87½	.87½
Cantaloups	:California	:36's jumbo crt.	--	8.00	7.75	--	11.25	--
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	:48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.00	4.95	3.75	5.00	5.85	6.25
Cauliflower	:New York	:Carton 12's	--	--	1.37½	--	--	3.25
Celery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pascal	:New York	:2-3 doz., crt.	--	--	4.00	--	--	4.25
Pascal	:California	:2-3 doz., crt.	4.40	5.12½	5.50	--	4.85	6.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	:California	:2 doz., ctn.	3.00	2.40	4.65	6.50	3.50	3.40
Spinach, Savoy	:New Jersey	:Bu. bskt.	.75	1.85	1.75	.85	1.25	1.50
Tomatoes	:New Jersey	:12 qt. bskt., med.	--	--	1.75	--	--	1.75
<u>Chicago:</u>								
Broccoli	:California	:14's, ½ crt.	3.00	3.00	3.15	3.35	4.15	3.75
Cabbage	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Domestic, round type	:Illinois	:Various used crates	--	--	1.28	--	2.75	1.85
Cantaloups	:California	:36's jumbo crt.	--	9.30	7.75	--	--	8.25
Carrots, topped, washed	:California	:48-1 lb. film bag crt.	--	4.65	4.50	--	5.00	5.50
Cauliflower	:California	:Film wrpd., ctns. 12's	4.10	3.35	3.40	4.25	4.60	4.15
Celery	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pascal	:California	:2-3 doz., 16 in. crt.	4.40	4.60	4.75	5.25	5.00	5.25
Pascal	:Michigan	:3-4 doz., 16 in. crt.	--	--	4.00	--	--	4.15
Cucumbers	:Illinois	:Bu. bskt.	--	--	3.00	--	3.75	--
Honeydews	:California	:9-12's std. flat crt.	--	--	5.75	--	--	--
Lettuce, Iceberg	:California	:2 doz. heads, ctn.	2.35	2.25	3.00	6.65	2.85	2.85
Spinach, flat type	:Illinois	:Bu. bskt.	1.50	1.50	--	2.75	1.00	2.00
Tomatoes	:Illinois	:8 qt. bskt., med.-lge.	--	--	2.25	--	--	1.25
<u>Shipping point:</u>								
Onions, yellow	:S. Texas	:50 lb. sack	1.41	--	--	2.75	--	--
Onions, yellow	:C. Calif.	:50 lb. sack	1.15	--	--	2.42	--	--
Watermelons	:Florida	:24 lb. av.-per cwt.	2.52	1.32	--	2.12	1.38	--

Prices from Market News Service, C&MS, USDA.

Table 9.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to July 1, stocks July 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to July 1	Stocks July 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's	Million cases 24/303's
Asparagus						
1961-62	1.5	8.4	9.9	1/3.7	2/6.2	8.3
1962-63	1.6	9.1	10.7	1/4.2	2/6.5	9.0
1963-64	1.7	9.3	11.0	1/4.1	2/6.9	8.4
1964-65	2.5	8.2	10.7	1/3.7	2/7.0	8.9
Beans, lima						
1961-62	.6	4.2	4.8	3/3.1	2/1.2	3.6
1962-63	1.2	3.6	4.8	3/3.0	2/1.2	3.6
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	3/3.0	2/.7	3.6
1964-65	.7	2.2	2.9	3/2.5	n.a.	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1961-62	4.6	40.2	44.8	4/34.6	7.5	36.6
1962-63	7.5	36.9	44.4	4/35.2	6.6	37.5
1963-64	6.6	37.7	44.3	4/35.3	6.2	37.7
1964-65	6.2	36.6	42.8	4/36.9	4.1	n.a.
Beets						
1961-62	1.7	10.6	12.3	10.1	1.9	10.1
1962-63	1.9	12.6	14.5	11.5	3.4	11.5
1963-64	3.4	12.7	16.1	11.0	4.5	11.0
1964-65	4.5	10.7	15.2	11.2	3.6	11.2
Carrots						
1961-62	1.8	3.9	5.7	4.4	1.8	4.4
1962-63	1.8	5.1	6.9	4.9	2.1	4.9
1963-64	2.1	5.1	7.2	4.7	2.6	4.7
1964-65	2.6	4.5	7.1	5.1	2.0	5.1
Corn, sweet						
1961-62	2.1	46.2	48.3	40.2	8.1	42.2
1962-63	6.1	45.7	51.8	41.1	10.7	43.6
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	42.2	10.2	44.4
1964-65	8.0	37.6	45.6	40.9	4.7	n.a.
Peas, green						
1961-62	3.1	32.4	35.5	4/32.4	5/3.1	32.4
1962-63	3.1	33.7	36.8	4/33.5	5/3.3	33.5
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	4/32.2	5/4.7	32.2
1964-65	4.7	30.0	34.7	4/31.7	5/3.0	31.7
Tomatoes						
1961-62	5.3	34.0	39.3	31.7	5.7	31.7
1962-63	5.7	35.5	41.2	34.4	6.8	34.4
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	33.9	6.8	33.9
1964-65	6.8	36.4	43.2	38.1	5.1	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1961-62	10.3	38.5	48.8	41.8	7.0	41.8
1962-63	7.0	49.0	56.0	43.4	12.6	43.4
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	44.7	10.0	44.7
1964-65	10.0	43.1	53.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1961-62	6.7	28.3	35.0	27.9	7.1	27.9
1962-63	7.1	36.9	44.0	30.5	13.5	30.5
1963-64	13.5	28.6	42.1	31.2	10.9	31.2
1964-65	10.9	32.6	43.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1961-62	.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	.3	1.4
1962-63	.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	.6	1.4
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	.5	1.3
1964-65	.5	1.4	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Shipments to August 1. 2/ August 1. 3/ Shipments to May 1. 4/ Shipments to June 1. 5/ June 1.

N. A. - not available.

National Canners Association.

Table 10.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commerical packs
1963 and 1964, and cold-storage holdings,
July 1, 1965, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1963	1964	July 1 average 1959-63	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1965 ^{1/}
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Asparagus	30,315	31,054	33,263	28,415	26,361
Beans, lima:					
Fordhook	56,000	55,665	n.a.	24,718	15,503
Baby	61,707	60,823	n.a.	27,897	16,412
Total	117,707	116,488	50,444	52,615	31,915
Beans, snap:					
Regular cut	90,970	108,614	n.a.	35,076	35,221
French cut	63,649	60,680	n.a.	15,702	15,831
Wax	5,019	6,044	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	159,638	175,338	41,528	50,778	51,052
Broccoli	135,334	129,817	41,569	57,450	40,573
Brussels sprouts	42,272	47,476	12,277	14,680	14,546
Carrots	69,772	63,947	19,416	27,530	25,407
Cauliflower	40,677	43,596	13,021	15,290	10,288
Corn, cut	168,156	159,846	<u>2/</u> 37,917	<u>2/</u> 46,305	<u>2/</u> 28,530
Corn-on-cob	11,748	27,757	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Mixed vegetables	50,950	48,179	18,906	24,971	24,023
Peas	344,784	336,930	150,363	157,257	169,622
Peas and carrots	16,158	21,860	12,419	11,753	12,704
Pumpkin and squash	12,190	11,243	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Rhubarb	5,520	5,758	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Spinach	119,768	126,957	77,926	86,004	73,590
Succotash	4,956	4,254	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Kale	4,789	4,013	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Okra	21,144	35,451	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Peas, blackeye	15,639	23,452	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Potato products	861,537	1,117,883	161,848	246,812	175,140
Turnip greens	14,232	20,575	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Miscellaneous vegetables	75,090	87,325	90,969	121,211	127,015
Total	2,322,376	2,639,199	761,866	941,071	810,766

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Sweet corn.

^{3/} Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

^{4/} Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

n.a. - not available.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964, and indicated 1965

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average	1964	Indi-	1965 as	Average	1964	Indi-
	1959-63		cated	percentage	1959-63		cated
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green lima 1/	91,190	79,350	90,270	114	98,960	78,810	--
Beans, snap	188,610	230,920	250,920	109	434,890	470,950	526,530
Beets for canning	17,110	17,300	16,590	96	179,510	180,290	--
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	8,330	7,580	9,570	126	133,930	115,090	--
Corn, sweet 2/	444,330	369,900	427,150	115	1,635,560	1,465,800	--
Cucumbers for pickles	111,040	118,510	114,720	97	398,590	427,630	--
Peas, green 1/	404,030	437,020	457,850	105	494,460	485,260	543,800
Spinach:							
Winter and spring	25,690	22,620	20,270	90	120,670	125,820	105,520
Tomatoes	293,710	272,140	251,270	92	4,255,510	4,561,510	--
Total acreage to date	1,584,040	1,555,340	1,638,610	105	--	--	--

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.

2/ In husk.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964, and indicated 1965

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested								
	Average	1964	For	Average	1964	Indi-	Average	1964	Indi-
	1959-63	1/	harvest	1959-63	1/	cated	1959-63	1/	cated
			1965			1965			1965
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	22.6	18.3	19.4	180.1	201.7	181.3	4,052	3,691	3,518
Spring									
Early	26.4	27.0	35.0	150.1	154.3	140.1	3,967	4,166	4,902
Late	121.7	96.2	120.9	201.0	210.5	207.3	24,477	20,248	25,059
Summer									
Early	93.9	81.2	80.4	146.4	141.5	140.5	13,762	11,492	11,298
Late	163.9	140.8	148.6	205.0	196.1	207.6	33,575	27,616	30,850
Total with pro-									
duction to date	428.5	363.5	404.3	186.3	184.9	187.1	79,833	67,213	75,627
Fall									
8 Eastern	275.0	269.5	271.1	236.0	243.4	--	64,887	65,595	--
9 Central	319.6	291.9	308.6	140.9	130.2	--	45,004	37,998	--
9 Western	381.9	368.9	428.8	211.3	186.0	--	80,726	68,597	--
Total	976.4	930.3	1,008.5	195.1	185.1	--	190,617	172,190	--
United States	1,390.5	1,293.8	1,412.8	192.0	185.0	--	267,052	239,403	--

1/ Revised.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 15.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964, and indicated 1965 1/

Group, State and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	Average	1964							
	1959-63	1964	1965	1959-63	1964	1965	1959-63	1964	1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Northeast 3/	634	702	727	1,312	1,227	1,286	8,320	8,616	9,350
Northwest 4/	313	293	336	1,704	1,477	1,719	5,332	4,327	5,775
Southwest 5/	254	247	266	835	768	874	2,122	1,896	2,325
California:									
Large lima	51	42	46	1,632	1,614	1,700	835	678	782
Baby lima	27	18	14	1,763	1,528	1,750	479	275	245
Other	164	156	166	1,328	1,293	1,350	2,172	2,017	2,241
Total California	242	216	226	1,441	1,375	1,446	3,487	2,970	3,268
United States	1,445	1,458	1,555	1,334	1,221	1,332	19,271	17,809	20,718

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 3/ New York and Michigan.
 4/ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Minnesota and North Dakota beginning 1964.
 5/ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.
 Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1959-63, annual 1964, and indicated 1965 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965
	Average	1964							
	1959-63	1964	1965	1959-63	1964	1965	1959-63	1964	1965
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	6	4	6	944	800	1,100	53	32	66
North Dakota	7	6	5	1,138	970	1,200	75	58	60
Idaho	115	113	86	1,274	1,570	1,500	1,490	1,774	1,290
Washington	177	171	116	1,368	1,600	1,850	2,429	2,736	2,146
Oregon	15	12	14	1,170	1,150	1,350	178	138	189
United States	328	306	227	1,308	1,548	1,652	4,300	4,738	3,751

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

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